The Pageant Witnessed by the Suspicious Savages in a Driving Storm-Some of the Famous Commands Participating.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Jan. 22. VIA RUSHVILLE, Neb., Jan. 22.—Ten thousand Sioux Indians had opportunity to see the strength and discipline of the United States army, for the end of the ghost-dance rebelion was marked by a review of all the soldiers who have taken part in crushing the Indians who had taken to the warpath through fear of their tribe's people or by reason of their fanaticism, which was an eccentric but natural outcome of the system of starvation practiced by the Government toward its wards. The day was one of the most disagreeable of the campaign. The wind blew from the north, driving sand and snow over the valley in blinding and choking sheets. The camp of the soldiers was two miles from the agency. Tents ran in a long lane through the great ravine, the creeks of which were flecked with snow from the early-morning storm. Through a stifling gale of sand General Miles and his staff rode in a ragged group, the wind raising the tails of their horses over their flanks. It was after ten o'clock when all preparations were made for the review. The summits of the buttes to the north were then fringed with Sioux warriors, who were closely wrapped in their blankets and staring at the long lines of cavalrymen and infantrymen. which stretched away to the south until they were lost in the flying sand. The redskins were a strange group of spectators. They looked like Arabs as they are sometimes seen in prints. squatting on the ground or mounted on ponies on the top of the knolls when the sun is sinking. Many of the late ghost dancers were still wrapped in the precious but ghostly habiliments of the strange religious craze. Others were cloaked in blue blankets, the wind tossing their colored ribbons and eagle feathers in barbaric grandeur. The great Indian village two miles north was deserted, and the sullen Sioux seemed awed by the activity of the troops. Shivering in the biting wind were their thousands of ponies, huddled about the tepees. The warriors were still suspicious that some move would be made to wipe them off the face of the earth. Stretching in a long, ghostly line along the ridge of buttes to the north were their pickets, ready to give the word that would send the redskins flying in case the soldiers should advance upon

General Miles sat upon a black horse on a knoll to the east, in front of his escort, which consisted of representatives of every arm of the army in the field, and Captains Maus. Baldwin and Ewers. Finally there came through the gale the shrill notes of the bugle. They were so faint that they were almost lost in the storm. Then one by one the troops took up the call, and the great parade of the regular army. which was the grandest since the final disposement of the troops. in 1865, in Washington, began to pass in review. General Brooke, muffled up in a wolfskin overcoat, grimy from sand that swirled about his horse, and followed by his staff, led the procession. When the horsemen passed in front of General Miles the two leaders of the campaign dipped their hats. Then General Brooke, wheeling his horse over the yellow grass, took a position beside his superior. A cloud of sand now swept across the prairie, but through the blinding sheet, and with heads muffled in huge fur caps, came the great detachment of Ogalalla Sioux scouts, with Captain Taylor, with his sword at a salute, at their head.

Sergeant Redshirt, the handsomest Indian in the Sioux Nation, was at the extreme right, his long hair tossing in a tangled mass over his shoulders. Yankton Charlie, who saved the revolvers of poor Lieutenant Casey, rode at the left of the line, his overcoat buttoned so closely about him that the war feathers on his breast were concealed. Behind these famous scouts was the First Regiment Band of Angel Island, Cal., in fur mittens and caps, playing a march, which was almost lost in the roar of the storm. When the musicians, with horns roaring and drums rattling, got opposite General Miles they stepped away from the column so that they faced their commander. Then came the great swinging column of infantry, in brown canvas overcoats and fur caps, and the glittering barrels of their rifles over

Colonel Shafter, with his side whis kers closely clipped, rode at the head of then fell at their saddle girths.

Captain Dougherty, grim veteran of a dozen Indian wars, and the man who had his three-inch rifled gun trained on up the valley to the agency, was at the guidons went down before the command- with the other girl. ing General, and instantly fell back as the sombrero of the great Indian strategist was dipped.

Behind the trumpeters tramped the Second Infantry, of Omaha, in blue made known who the little victim is. overcoats and brown leggings, with Major Butler at their head, and then came the Seventeenth Infantry, swinging along with the jauntiness displayed when it marched through the blizzard and sand along the Cheyenne river. There was a rumbling back of the indians declare shoot to-day and kill toanorrow. The noise came from a batcannon was Captain Capron's battery firms, accounting for each stone careof S-inch rifle guns, with soldiers hold- fully. ing earbines sitting on eaissons.

eral Carr's hat went off with deliberate leave the stones. Inspector Byrnes is some tendency toward curbing the ex- Times. grace. Its response was the dipping of working on the case.

famous leader of the Southwestern Review of General Miles' Army of General Miles and General Brooke, troopers drew up alongside of while his troops pushed ward through the storm. More Hotehkiss guns followed, then came the Leavenworth battallon, a mixed regiment commanded by Colonel Sandford. Behind these troops was still another battery of Hotchkiss guns, the carriages of which still bore evidences of the furious storm that raged for an hour at Wounded Knee. A lean, shrunken-faced man, with his overcoat buttoned tightly around his throat and mounted on a splendid horse, followed the cannon. It was Colonel Guy V. Henry, who was shot through the face in a battle with the Sioux in 1876, and who led his flying negro troops of the Ninth in an all-night ride of eighty miles to save the Seventh Cavalry, which was threatened with Custer's fate at the Catholic Mission less than four weeks ago. Behind him were long lines of black faces, peering from fur caps and high collars of buffalo overcoats. Red and white guidons fluttered before each | most of the autumn, was rejected by unbroken columns, with its worldfamed and decorated heroes of the Thornburg massacre riding at the extreme left and their carbines at a salute. Every man in the Ninth Cavalry was in that long ebony wave of faces, and as it swept in front of General Miles the famous Indian fighter dipped his hat again and again.

There was another battery of ma-

chine guns, and then came in long

column front the most celebrated regi-

ment in the Western army. It was preceded by a bugle corps mounted on white horses and from the glittering instruments there came a roar that even the screaming of the storm could not drown. The troopers of the Seventh Cavalry, a regiment that has been torn and leveled by ghost dancers on the buttes, was approaching. The musicians from California began to play "Garry Owen," a stirring, rollicking melody which Custer said was fit music for any soldier's death. The troopers came with their carbines at a salute. and their blue capes flung back so that their yellow linings were exposed. Major Whitesides was in command of the regiment. As it passed General Miles the entire staff doffed their hats, while the commander himself waved his white-gloved hand, Troop after troop passed by, with guidon; that had been riddled with Indian bullets, until B Troop and K Troop came in view. The appearance of these troops aroused the emotions of the spectators. B Troop was not so large as those that had preceded it, and K Troop was even smaller. When the savages at Wounded Knee turned their carbines upon the soldiers these troops faced the awful fire. K Troop was withou its commander, and all of its commissioned and non-commissioned were those who were not killed or wounded in that terrible fight, and the only officer to lead B Troop was a Secand Lieutenant with bandages about his head. But the gallant troopers who remained rode with proud bearing, their rifles being held over the heads of their horses. Behind the cavalry came the hospital and supply train

ng nearly 4,000 soldiers and 3,700 horses and mules in line. The mandate has at last been given dispersing a large portion of the soldiers massed here to suppress the Sionx upising. The troops of the Department of the Missouri now in the field were o-day ordered by General Miles o proceed to their several stations, except Captain Wells' batallion of the Eighth Cavalry, which goes to Fort Meade, S. D. bolonel Henry has instructions to seek a sheltered camp with his battalion of the Ninth Cavalry, at a distance of not more than ten miles from Pine Ridge. Seventy members of the First Infantry, 'olonel Shafter, San Francisco, have been allowed to transfer at will to regiments now here and belonging to other epartments. These changes still leave four troops of the Seventh Cavalry, Capron's Light Battery of the First Artillery, all of the First, Second and Seventeenth Infantry and Sixth Cavalry and two companies of the Eighth In-

fantry in the field. A SERIOUS CHARGE.

The Case Against William Rhett, Charged with Abduction, Growing More Serious with Later Developments.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The case against Wm. Rhett, the ticket agent of the Savannah Steamship Company, who was arrested Tuesday evening charged with the abduction of twelve-year-old Mary Williams from Jersey City, assumed a more serious phase to-day. Katie the advancing column. The men Flynn, a companion of Mary, about marched in company front, with their twelve years old, who, Mary says, inred and white guidons, tattered by shot | duced her to go with Rhett, was brought and shell, snapping spitefully in the into court yesterday. She said that gale. This was the First Regiment of about six weeks ago Rhett met her and the army, and as its officers passed in a little girl about the same age at the ferfront of General Miles their swords ry house in Jersey City where they sold flashed through the flying sand, and papers. Patting them on the head, he promised them nice things if they would

come with him to New York. They crossed the ferry to this city where, she said, the "nice man" hired the hostiles all the time they marched a cab and she and the other little girl rode about for an hour. He did not head of one column. Those ragged molest her but took improper liberties

> If Katie Flynn's story is true. Rhett, who it was at first thought, could not be held, will have to answer a graver charge than abduction. It has not been

A HEAVY EMBEZZLEMENT.

A New York Salesman Disappears with NEW YORK, Jan. 23.-William C. Duncan, a city salesman for the diamond

house of Lewezohn & Co., No. 41 Maiden Mules with patient looking Lane, has disappeared with \$30,000 faces and statuesque ears were dragging worth of loose diamonds and pearls. machine cannon. Those guns the In- The bulk of the property is in diamonds. Duncan was in the habit of going about the city selling goods. Last tery of Gattling and Hotehkiss guns, and Thursday he started out for up town mules plodding along at their sides with with about \$30,000 worth of goods. On cartridges packed in white canvas bags his return he said he had left part of on their backs. Behind these machine the goods for approval with different

Friday and Saturday passed without Behind the artillery was General Carr, concluding the trade, so Duncan said, astride of a bay horse, and leading the and on Saturday he left the office again Sixth Cavalry, which has cut its way at 11 a. m., to consummate the sales. through the Southwest, from the In- He was to come back at 2 p. m. All dian Nation to the Rio Grande. The the afternoon he did not appear, and at General wore a slouch hat, his grizzled five o'clock Mr. Myer, another saleswhiskers tossing all about the collar of man, was told to go up town and see if this buffalo coat. His entire regiment any accident had befallen Duncan. At was prancing behind him, the troopers six o'clock Mr. Myer returned and said being muffled in canvass overcoats, with that Duncan had not been near any of local officials are voted for. The former and if he failed the country could stand the fellow. "Dey ain't no boys what their rifles slung to their saddles. Gen- the stores where he had professed to amendment, if adopted, might have the loss with equanimity Chicago kin git dese; an' if dey calls me a dude

PERSEVERING FAT-FRYERS.

The Systematic Robbery by the Monopolistic Force and Fraud Party. The High Tariff Association of protected monopolists held one of its periodicai love-feasts in an Eastern city the other day, and resolved to push the crusade to make monopoly tariff taxes perpetual in this country. Conspicuous among the brethren was Hon. Robert Protection Porter, who has devoted all the resources of a misspent life and of a perverted arithmetic to the task of proving that a people can remain great, rich and prosperous only by submitting cheerfully to systematic and gigantic

robbery. In view of the stunning blow which the producers, toilers and tax-payers of the United States dealt this High Tariff Association of highly protected monopolists in November last, it would be instructive to have an exact diagram of the protectionists' plan of campaign from now until the Presidential election in 1892. Their notions of what they want were fully set forth in the Me-Kinley tariff law, which, after being thoroughly discussed all summer and company. The negro cavalry came in the voters with a vehemence and emphasis that leaves no doubt of their purpose not to submit voluntarily to such conscienceless robbery. Do the tariff barons expect to convince these millions of voters in the short space of less than twenty-two months that they made arrant fools of themselves on the 4th of November?

Popular enthusiasm is fickle, but the will of the American people is not so lightly formed nor so lightly set aside. There is not a precedent in the whole of American history to encourage the monopoly-protection propagandists in the hope that this American people. when it assembles at the polls in will reverse the decision it rendered at the polls in 1890. The almost unbroken precedent is that the principles and the policies which carry, by a decisive sweep, in the midterm Congressional elections prevail also in the Presidential elections two years later. Nobody knows this better than the wealthy and successful manufacturers who have resolved to put forth their best efforts for the perpetuity of the McKinley ideas of taxa-

As there is no hope of obtaining a reversal of the popular verdict by the ordinary engines of political discussion. their principal trust must be in the favorite Republican arguments of bribery, force and fraud. They will 1892 as they did in 1888. If the condithey will ladle out their dollars to corrupt the election of 1892 even more liberally than they did to elect Harrison in 1888. All the power that the "control of the purse-string" gives them over their employes and others with whom they have business dealings will be exerted to the fullest.

But all this will not suffice, and the and pack mules. The column was an hour passing General Miles, there beelectoral votes and a good many Congressmen opposed to monopolyhouses, ly protection have thus been gotten rid of. Still, with the growing political revolution in the West, the protectionists are far from seeing their way clear. The force bill is therefore pressed with all the money and all the power of the High-Tariff League. The hostile votes that Porter has spared, and that can not be bought or bulldozed in the sual way, are to be suppressed in 1892 by this revolutionary device which a conspicuous organ of the protectionists has declared "has a dozen tariff bills" in it. If the West objects to paying tribute to New England the West must be muzzled in Congress by negro and scalawag Representatives elected in the South by Benjamin Harrison and force bill returning boards. In order to appease the hunger of some few hundreds of blood-sucking monopolists the aim is to revolutionize the whole fabric of free representative government in

> The census, which the constitution makes the basis of our representative sys tem.has already been debauched through the ready connivance of an alien mercenary who has earned his living ever ince he came to this country by making figures lie for the Republican party. loar, Edmunds, Frye and the rest of the New England desperadoes are now triking at the root of free elections. It s the greediest and most disgraceful onspiracy that ever came to the sur-

> ace in Washington. The conspirators may be sure of one ding. This is a big country and it is very strong. The American people are hard-headed lot; they can take care f themselves and they will do it. When they are thoroughly tired of this foolishness they will stop it, and they are

DETESTABLE PROVISIONS. The Tendency of Republican Methods to

Overthrow a Free Vote. In the contest over the fraud and orce election bill there is evidence of a tendency on the part of the more conservative Republicans to press amendments to the measure calculated to

modify its odious imperialism. The suggestions have value as calling the attention of the country to provisions so detestable that even the strongest Republicans hesitate to accept them. But they have another and a less agreeable significance. They evince the effect of the pressure of the floater fund machine for aid to the project that has become the favorite of the Administration, because in no other way is there reasonable prospect of overcoming the popular majority against the Republican party. A free vote and a fair count would mean the election of a Democratic President and another Democratic House of Representatives in 1892. Trained to reliance on the methods of intimidation and chicanery, the imperialistic chiefs fail to see that their treasonable efforts can have no other result than to render the | may talk as much as you please; but we

ible and well-nigh universal. The most noteworthy of the modifica Teller and Senator Stewart. The for- cold winter.-Puck. mer seeks to provide for the exercise, powers only, as distinguished from pudiated statesmen it would be in order lars. As he and the beneficiary of his Congressional votings under the new New Hampshire, out as an emissary to Johnny, don't you let them take your statute should take place on a day dif- the treacherous Indians. He could talk | clothes away from you." "I guess yer ferent from that upon which State and them to death at the first conference, don't know me, boss," retorted the lit-

ercise of arbitrary power by subordinates, and the latter would prevent the degradation of local elections by central despotism. The bayonet would still be over every ballot for Congressman, but its baneful gleaming would not affront the eyes of voters for members of State Legislatures or officers o commonwealths, municipalities or town-

No modification has been proposed, nor can any be offered, that will render the bill tolerable to liberty-loving minds. The fraud and force election bill, whether modified by the silver Senators, with the bayonets hooded by Hoar, or with them unvailed by Quay, is radically and essentially vicious and treasonous. Under any circumstances it would be the duty of members of Congress to fight such a proposition to the bitter end.

The general duty of faithful Senators is emphasized and enforced by the special circumstances of the time. The people of the United States have passed upon the issue of the fraud and force election bill, and by an unprecedented majority they have ordered Congress not to enact any such measure. Every vote for the bill, and every failure to oppose it by any available means, is a disobedience of the supreme order of the sovereign American people. It is especially the duty of Democratic Senators to leave nothing undone that honest men can do; to omit no honorable device to prevent calamitous reversal of the people's vote.

Were opposition hopeless, relaxation on the part of the opponent might be excused. But opposition is not hopeless. The life of the present Congress ends with the third day of March. Unless the revolution in the suffrage be accomplished before that time, it can never be effected, and the safety of home-rule elections will be forevermore assured. It is therefore incumbent on the Democratic Senators to obstruct the progress of the fraud and force election bill by every means permitted by parliamentary law. The rules of the Senate have not been altered. Gag law does not prevail, and the privileges of a free deliberative body must be exerted to the utmost to prevent revolution. -N. Y. Star.

FREEDOM AND FORCE.

The Infamous Attem t to Thwart the Will of the People. Last spring when the McKinley bill was before the House it was the conwas to pass it at once, and thus redeem abmit to lat-frying as cheerfully in the promises made to the people by the convention of monopolists, who placed this advice had been followed there | before your face, and turn aside." Porter, whom they thrust into control facture of rotten boroughs in the interof the eleventh census for the purpose est of the men who were to profit by eat." of robbing of representation constitu- the levying of taxes upon the people. encies who object to being plundered In the passage of the bill there was exfor the enrichment of a favored class ereised what was deemed by the organs in a favored section. A good many for whom the Journal spoke "a fair and uncompromising use of power in both

Upon the record thus made the Dem-

means to offset the funds poured into the passage of a bill which had ruined touch on the edge of the table." its party and endangered the very existence of a system to which it believed the prosperity of the country was due. Again the mill bosses are in the saddle. as demanded by the ruling Czar, then ald. need there be no compromise of any industry when pap-fed monopoly seeks further largess at the hands of its tools. Delano and his trumvirate may take tribute for their sheep; manufacturers of woolen goods may be assured the entire home market, closed by a tariff wall over which not a garment shall be brought, and joy shall be in the homes of protected infants. The patriotic laboring man shall be forced to buy the dearer garment made by home talent, and Congressman Dunham shall enjoy the cheaper raiment only by crossing the Atlantic for his

summer jaunt. But there is a reverse to this picture. It is something more than a Fourth of July boast that the people are supreme in this land. Oligarchies have ery weary already.—St. Louis Repub- fallen before that power: tax despots may yet feel it and tremble. Wise patriots engrafted on our fundamental law the provision that the popular branch of Congress should originate financial measures. For a few more days repudiated statesmen may enact laws. For so long the people may be defied by men who have been tried in the baiance and found wanting. But the day of reckoning nears, and with it will come the opportunity for a triumphant Democracy to prove its right to popular support. The people's representatives will hold the purse-strings. They should not be loosed till every vestige his proposal. of the force bill be wiped from the statute-book. Lords of high estate have been made to feel even under a monarchy the power of popular disapproval. Shall citizens of a free Repub lie be less powerful?-Chicago Times.

NOTES FROM THE PRESS.

--- The Republicans in Congress are so afraid and jealous of their own leading bills that one bill serves as a club to kill the other, with the ultimate business performed." probability that all of them will be destroyed.—Boston Globe.

--- Mr. McKinley Smith-You fellows popular uprising against them irresist- Republicans are going to keep right on sawing wood.

by officers of elections, of ministerial istration to provide positions for rejudicial, while the latter proposes that for Mr. Harrison to send Mr. Blair, of generosity parted he said: "Now,

WASHINGTON'S SIMPLE RULES. Ideas of Etiquette Which the Great Patriot

Wrote When a Boy. At Mt. Vernon, where George Washington's early childhood was passed in a humble home and his later years in a beautiful mansion, there lay for many years a pile of his schoolbooks, writes Moncure D.Conway. Among these was a large copybook full of arithmetical exercises, forms for advertising sales of land and eattle, accounts and most things that would be useful in business. The forms requiring dates are dated 1745, and there are other signs that the book was kept that year, when Washington was about thirteen years of age, probably a little more than thirteen. The book is scrupulously neat, has no blots, and is written in such clear and handsome penmanship that the lad must have won the prize if there was any given in the school for handwriting. Sometimes there are flourishes around his capital letters, but the small letters

are almost as if engraved. Now, in this book there are several pages on which George Washington has written down more than a hundred "Rules of civility and decent behavior in company and conversation." During the years in which the country was neglecting these rules, adopted from the wisdom of the past, the Mt. Vernon mice seem to have had a taste for them. Nine of the rules were partly devoured, and several nearly destroyed. One of them was left with only these words: "Too much at any publick." I had hearly given up all hopes of finding out what that lost rule was, when I found it in a book compiled by an English child eight years old, one hundred years before our little Washington got hold of it. The rule was: "Do not laugh too loud or too much at any public spectacle lest you cause yourself to be laughed

Another rule that puzzled me a good deal had been left by the mice in this condition: "A man ought not to value himself of his achievements or rare qua . les, virtues, or kindred . . . At last I found that what Washington wrote was: "A man ought not to value himself of his achievements or rare qualities, his riches, titles, virtue, or kindred: but he need not speak meanly of himself."

Some of these rules relate to politeness-in the school, in the home, in publie, in the play-ground, in company; others relate to morality and the formatant cry of the high-tax organs that tion of character. There is no part of the duty of the Republicans in Congress | life but is taught its lesson; the boy learns to keep his nails clean, and also to keep his conscience clean. I will first give some of the rules of good mantions seem at all favorable to success Mr. Harrison in nomination. Said the ners in things sometimes thought hicago Journal: "The duty of the Re- trifles, though they are really of large publicans in Congress is plain. They importance: "If you cough, sneeze, poor fellow's really dead, ch?" Florine should pass the bill, and hasten its passigh or yawn, do it not lond, but sage by a fair and uncompromising use | privately; and speak not in your yawnof their power in both houses. When ing, but put your handkerchief or hand the circle." Winifred -"How appropri-

were citizens appalled at the assurance | "Being set at meal scratch not, neither | would more cloquently recall him to that for many years the country must spit, cough or blow your nose, except mind."-Boston Courier. be cursed by protection run mad be- there is a necessity for it." "Make no -A well-dressed, ladylik cause monopoly controlled the upper | show of taking great delight in your | woman entered a street-car the other A part of their work has been done to House. It was not thought possible to victuals, feed not with greediness, cut day with her little boy of about six their hand by Hon. Robert Protection destroy the power gained by the manu- your bread with a knife, lean not on the years of age. On the conductor coming table, neither find fault with what you to collect the fares, the lady handed

> in your mouth until the former be swalfor the fowls.

sad havoc with another rule, leaving it | antly: "Mamma, mamma, he has taken peratic party went to the people without thus: "In company of your betters be the bad fifty cents." - Demorest's not . . . than they are, lay not your | Monthly. the coffers of the Republican committee. arm, but ar . . . " I found it to be as Relying solely upon the intelligence of | follows: "In company of your betters, the people, such a victory was gained as | be not longer in eating than they are; caused the ultra evening organ to regret | lay not your arm, but arise with only a

I will anote two other rules concerning behavior at the table: "If others talk at table be attentive: but talk not with meat in your mouth." (In the Once more the people are menaced by a | rules "meat" is used in the same sense combination which seems possessed of as "food," as it sometimes is in the Bipower sufficient to throttle any future | ble.) In table-talk another rule warns expression of the popular will. Quay, us against speaking of "doleful things," the silent, vies with Hoar, the bloviant, such as "death and wounds." And here in preparing for the people a cause for | is a noble rule: "Be not angry at tarebellion compared with which the Me- | ble, whatever happens; and if you have Kinley bill was a benison. It has been | reason to be so, show it not; put on a announced that the force bill contains | cheerful countenance, especially if there within itself a hundred tariff bills. If | be strangers. For good humor makes tribute-takers can count for themselves | one dish of meat a feast."-Boston Her-

He Needed a Wife.

A recent wedding in England was so interrupted that the friend of the wedded pair found special reason to conat last over. All went merrily until the bridegroom was called upon to produce the wedding-ring. In vain he felt in his trousers' pocket for the indispensable trifle. Nothing could be found, except a hole through which the ring had evidently fallen into the high boot, district. What was he to do? "Take your boot off," said the parson. The suspense and silence were painful. The organist, at the priest's bidding, struck up a "voluntary." The young man removed his boot, the ring was found, also a hole in his stocking, and the worthy minister remarked, evidently with more than the delay of the ceremony in mind: "Young man, it is time you were married."-San Francisco Ar-

Took Her Hand with Her Fortune.

A young solicitor the other day got a verdict for a client of considerable riches but little beauty. Shortly afterward, following day his client called on him, and asked him if he had been serious in

"Proposal? But I have not proposed," replied the solicitor, somewhat

"What!" replied his fair client, calmleast have had the politeness to take me along with it. The next day she received a revised

account as follows: "Miss B., debtor to Mr. C. for legal Then in place of "£ s. d." was "Total amount, Miss B."-London Figaro.

 $-\Lambda$ kind-hearted passenger on a Broadway horse-car seeing a mite of a newsboy, blue with cold, trying to dis- | danger. Large doses of strychnine may Mr. David B. Jones-You are wise. pose of his papers, was so moved with tions proposed are those of Senator | You'll find this is going to be a pretty | pity by the boy's manifest suffering that he took him to a prominent cloth-- Since it is the habit of the Admin- ler's and rigged him out in peajacket, gloves and hat, for a little over six dol-I'll s an 'em in de vi."-N. Y. Sun.

PITH AND POINT.

-"Emmeline, can you keep a secret?" he whispered hoarsely. "I don't know; I never tried to. What is it?"-Philadetphia Press. -Great difficulty will soon be experienced in deciding which of the two

cakes of ice left at your door is the milk.-Lowell Citizen. -"I suffer dreadfully from insomnia," said the novelist. "Then you

don't do your own proof-reading?' queried Cynicus.-N. Y. Herald. —If the time ever comes when an ordinary man weighs more than a ton it happens along about the time a boot-

black calls him "Colonel."-Ram's Horn. -A elock manufacturer advertises that his wares have "a dead beat attachment." So have we; No. 7s, with nails in the heels and extra heavy tips.

-Philadelphia Traveler. -Do you have much excitement down here on the beach? "Oh, yes. With a good glass I can see sea serpents almost any day." "A good glass of what?"-St. Paul Pioneer Press.

-Son-"Father, I am twenty-one and I want a silk hat." Father-"But you haven't a dress suit yet." Son-"No, but I would have to have one if I had a silk hat."-Clothier and Furnisher.

-"You are more than beautiful, madam." "Don't flatter, sir-don't flatter. I can not forget that I am thirty vears old." "But what are thirty years in comparison to eternity?"-Fliegende

-The Race Improving. - "How is your son getting along at school, Uncle Abe?" "Mighty fine, sah. Gitten ter be a gem'man mighty fast. Ye jes orter see how he makes fun of us two ole ignerent nigger folks when he comes home. It makes me mighty proud, sah."-Epoch. -Returned for Repairs.-Dashaway-

"Do you remember that some time ago I borrowed an umbrella from you one night, when it was raining! Here it is." Cleverton-"You don't mean to say you have brought it back!" Dashaway-"Of course I have brought it back. I want it re-covered."-N. Y. Sun.

-The Chief Clerk (aside)-"His royal nibs ain't himself to-day. Kind of silent and sad. Wonder what's up." Unregenerate Office-Boy (sotto voce)-"Guess my little plan worked. Knowed it would when I fastened the typewriter's yaller hair on his overcoat last night. An' I'll do it every time he calls me a chump."-Pittsburg Bulletin.

-Florine-"Have you heard, Winifred, of the death of our young friend, Charlie Addle?" Winifred-"No. The -"He is, and his death is an event which will leave quite a void in our litate! It couldn't leave any thing that

her little son a fifty-cent piece, he being One must not spit the stones of fruit nearer the door. The little fellow exupon the plate. "Put not another bit amined the coin carefully and then gave it to the conductor. Scarcely had the lowed; let not your morsels be too big | man returned the change than the youngster clapped his hands, and look-The Mt. Vernon mice have played | ing at his mother exclaimed triumph-

THE OBSTINATE CAMEL.

An American's First Experience with the

Lumbering Animal. If any other animal gives out it is still possible to make it travel a few miles by a judicious use of patience and a club: but not so with a camel. When he lies down he will get up only when he feels like doing so; you may drag at the string which is fastened to the stick through his nostrils till you tear it out, he will only groan and spit. It was my first experience with camels, and I vowed that it would be my last; for, taking them altogether, they are the most tiresome and troublesome animals I have ever seen, and are suited only to Asiatics, the most patient and long-suffering of human beings.

Besides their infirmities of temper resulting, I believe, from hereditary dyspepsia, as evidenced by such coated tongues, offensive breaths, and gurgling stomachs as I have seen with no other gratulate them when the ceremony was | ruminants, they are delicate in the extreme. They can work only in the winter months, for as soon as their wool begins to fall, Sampson like, their strength abandons them.

They can travel only over a country where there are no stones, for the pads of their feet wear out and then they which is adopted by young men of that | have to be patched, a most troublesome operation. The camel is thrown and a piece of leather stitched on over the foot, the stitches being taken through the soft part of it; in this condition it may travel till the skin has thickened again; or, what is more likely, until it refuses to take a step.-W. Woodville Rockhill, in Century.

CURE FOR SNAKE BITES. Strychnine an Antidote for Their Deadly Venom.

Baron von Muller, an eminent scientific authoritiy of Melbourne, has discovered the real cause and effective cure of snake poisoning. According to Herr von Mutter, the venom of serpents does in due course of business, he sent her a | not destroy the tissues of the body, but somewhat formidable account. On the has merely a dynamic effect, suspending the action of the motor and vasomotor nerve centers. This discovery at once indicated that the proper kind of antidote would be something which would "stimulate and increase the functional activity of these nerve centers." This remedy is supplied ly. "You have asked for my fortune! I by strychnine, which is directly should have supposed that you would at antagonistic in its action to snake poison. Herr von Muller has applied strychnine upon a large number of persons bitten by the tiger-snake and other venomous serpents, and with invariable success. The way in which he employs it is to inject ten to twenty minims of the drug under the skin of the patient, and to repeat the operation every fifteen minutes until slight muscular

> who has been bitten without producing any injury until it has completely neutralized the effect of the snake poison .-Toledo Blade. That was All. "Oh, by the way, John," said the new-made father-in-law to his recently-

spasms are produced, these being an

unfailing sign that the patient is out of

be injected into the blood of a person

acquired son-in-law, "of course you haven't cashed that check of mine-the wedding present, you know." "Oh, no; I've merely had it certified,"

replied John.-West Shore.

est. To the reader it will not give a notion of its real value. It is chuck full of practical information on fruit growing from the highest sources, and just the information one wants. We haven't space to tell what it is like. We can only say, send for the book, for Stark Bros., Louisiana, Mo., will send it free to all.—Farmers' Call. An old beau was caught by his sweetheart coloring his hair, and it threw him into dyer confusion.—Texas Siftings.

We have received "No Trade Secrets to Keep," and a little bookthat we hardly know how to name. It calls itself "FRUITS AND FRUIT TREES: Points for Practical Tree Planters." The title is altogether too mod-

Those of you who are weary and heavy adened with sickness and care, weighed down with the infirmities that beset the human system, can find the one thing necessary to restore you to bright buoyant health, in Sherman's Prickly Ash Bitters. It invigorates and strengthens the debilitated organs, aids digestion, and dispels the clouds arising from a diseased liver.

One disagreeable thing about postage stamps is that they are apt to get stuck on themselves.—Binghamton Leader.

Reputations Made in a Day Are precious scarce. Time tries the worth of a man or a medicine. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a thirty years' growth, and like those hardy lichens that garnish the crevices of Alaska's rocks, it flourishes perennially. And its reputation has as firm a base as the rocks themselves. No medicine is more highly recorded as a medicine is more highly regarded as a remedy for fever and ague, bilious remittent, constipation, liver and kidney disorders, nervousness and rheumatism.

How easy it looks when you are sitting at he parlor window watching a man on the idewalk shoveling snow! - Somerville

THE least exercise tired me out. I could not get up from my chair without feeling dizzy. My food and drink distressed me. My digestion was poor and my kidneys weak. Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla gave me back my health and strength. I recommend it to all my friends.—Clarence Overton, La Fayette, Ind.

it is not surprising that a man wanting a divorce should find it dearer than his wife was to him .- Philadelphia Times.

MUST not be confounded with common cathartic or purgative pills. Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

THE tailor is a good fellow to have around he can always make some fitting remarks.

Prevention

Is better than cure, and people who are subject to rheumatism, can prevent attacks by keeping the blood pure and free from the acid which causes the disease. This suggests the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, unquestionably the best blood puri-fier, and which has been used with great success for this very purpose by many people. Hood's Sarsaparilla has also cured innumerable cases of rheumatism of the severest sort, by its powerful effect in neutralizing acidity of the lood, and in enabling the kidneys and liver to properly remove the waste of the system. Try it, N.B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only 100 Doses One Dollar

August Flower"

Mrs. Sarah M. Black of Seneca, Mo., during the past two years has been affected with Neuralgia of the Head, Stomach and Womb, and writes: "My food did not seem to strengthen me at all and my appetite was very variable. My face was yellow, my head dull, and I had such pains in my left side. In the morning when I got up I would have a flow of mucus in the mouth, and a bad, bitter taste. Sometimes my breath became short, and I had such queer, tumbling, palpitating sensations around the heart. I ached all day under the shoulder blades, in the left side, and down the back of my limbs. It seemed to be worse in the wet, cold weather of Winter and Spring; and whenever the spells came on, my feet and hands would turn cold, and I could get no sleep at all. I tried everywhere, and got no relief before using August Flower Then the change came. It has done me a wonderful deal of good during the time I have taken it and is working a complete cure." G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

WALES RUBBERS WALES Goodyear,









